

respectively). Genital or urethral discharge remains the major symptoms in these patients (88.89%). The susceptibility of *N. gonorrhoeae* to cefuroxime, cefmetazole, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, penicillin, and ciproxin revealed an increasing prevalence of resistant strains in recent years.

Conclusion: Genital discharge swab culture is a more effective method than urine culture to detect gonorrhea in patients with dysuria and urethral discharge. The increasing numbers of antibiotic-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* strains is a major problem in treating gonococcal urethritis.

IPD21:

CORPOROPLASTY PLICATION SURGERY FOR MANAGING PEYRONIE'S DISEASE

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Purpose: Corporoplasty using plication of the albuginea is a simple technique or the treatment of Peyronie's disease and is still a major concern about the high possibility of recurrence. The aim of this study was to assess long-term functional and cosmetic results of this approach done in our institute.

Materials and Methods: From January 2001 to December 2014 a total 186 patients presenting penis curvature accepted corporoplasty with albuginea plication. All patients were assessed preoperatively with history, physical examination and photographic documentation of the erectile penis. These patients, all with vaginal penetration problems, were submitted to corporoplication with 4–9 sutures 2/0 (polyglycolic) contralateral to the curvature. Follow-up included functional and cosmetic results, eventual complications and level of patient satisfaction.

Results: Median follow-up of our study was 48 months (range 8–119). Complete correction of curvature was achieved in 169 patients (90.9%) initially and 163 (87.6%) finally. 118 patients (63.4%) reported penis shortening and 46 patients (24.7%) complained of palpating the sutures. No altered sensitivity of the glans penis was reported.

Conclusion: 8 dot plication of the corpora cavernosa can be done with optimal functional and cosmetic results. The success of this minimally invasive approach makes it a valid procedure to correct Peyronie's disease.

IPD22:

PENILE PREPUCE BEAD IMPLANTS

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Purpose: Penile prepuce bead implants or genital beading is a form of body modification which involves the implantation of beads under the skin of penile shaft. These are performed primarily for the purpose of physical erotic stimulation (for both the wearer and their partner), as well as everywhere for aesthetic reasons. We will discuss the motivation of bead implantation and the reason of bead removal.

Materials and Methods: This is retrospectively descriptive study. From 2005 to 2015 we had collected 38 patients with penile prepuce implants. The materials included plastic, wood, glass, stainless steel and agate. The implanted beads were from one to ten. The surgery for the infected genital beading should excise the bead combining with the surrounding infected soft tissue.

Results: We could not calculate the prevalence of the people who had prepuce beading implants. We were only able to investigate the patients occasionally when they sought for the treatment in the occasions of the

infection and dislike to implanting beads. Perfecting surgical techniques and postoperative management had led to fewer adverse events.

Conclusion: As well as being an aesthetic practice, this is usually intended to enhance the sexual pleasure of partners during vaginal or anal intercourse. Genital beading is more commonly done by men in detention center or jail. The patients asked for medical aid to remove the bead implants because of reasons such as (1) infection, (2) uncomfortable sexual intercourse (3) no enhancement on the sexual pleasure, (4) sexual partner dislike.

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Others

IPD23:

GONADECOTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH DISORDER OF SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

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Purpose: We present the clinical characteristics and perioperative outcomes of patients with disorder of sexual development (DSD) who underwent gonadectomy at a single tertiary center.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively enrolled patients with DSD who received gonadectomies in our hospital from 2000 through 2015. The clinical presentations, laboratory tests, image studies, operative findings, and pathology reports were collected by reviewing medical records.

Results: A total of 18 patients with DSD were analyzed, including 17 46XY karyotype and one 45X/46XY karyotype. Among them, 17 were assigned female gender. The most common diagnoses were androgen insensitive syndrome (n=5), 46XY gonad dysgenesis (n=5), and 17 α -hydroxylase deficiency (n=3). Initial presentations included amenorrhea (n=9), ambiguous genitalia (n=5) and abnormal prenatal screening (n=3). The peak age of gonadectomies were at infantile (1–2 years, n=5) and at adolescent period (11–15 years; n=7). Physical examination, ultrasonography, MRI and laparoscopy help to evaluate the gonadal position and status. A total of 19 gonadectomies were performed without complications; inguinal approach in 6, laparoscopy in 10 and both in 3. There were no malignancies in all resected gonads; in addition, spermatogenesis was found in only one resected gonad.

Conclusion: Female gender assignment were more frequently chosen in our series. Moreover, the presentations and diagnoses in children with DSD were various, individualized management is warranted for these patients.

IPD24:

THE VOLUME ALTERATION OF UNDESCENDED TESTES: BEFORE AND AFTER ORCHIOPEXY

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Purpose: We used ultrasound to investigate the volume of undescended testes before and after orchiopexy, and compared these data with normally descended testes.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the boys from age 0 to 18 years who had undergone unilateral or bilateral orchiopexy due to undescending testis (ICD9 752.91) in National Taiwan University Hospital between January 2010 and December 2013. A total of 116 boys received pre-operative testicular ultrasound evaluation and 75 of them received regular ultrasound follow-up for mean 2.5 years. The volume of the testes were calculated by applying Hansen formula: testicular volume = length [L] \times width [W]² \times 0.52 and compared with a cohort of 92 boys constructed for normative values of testicular volume from Netherlands.

Results: The mean volume for the 116 boys with 141 undescended testes was 0.228ml. The volume of the undescended testes was significantly smaller than mean normative value of 0.418ml (p<0.001). The post-